

Appendix C

NFPA 1144 Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire 2002 Edition

Definitions:

3.3.6 Defensible Space: An area defined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) (Typically a width of 30 feet or more) between an improved property and a potential wildfire where combustible materials and vegetation have been removed or modified to reduce the potential for fire on improved property spreading to wildland fuels or to provide a safe working area for firefighters protecting life and improved property from wildland fire.

3.3.7 Dry Hydrant: An arrangement of pipe permanently connected to a water source other than a piped, pressurized water supply system that provides a ready means of water supply for firefighting purposes and that utilizes the drafting (suction) capability of fire department pumpers.

3.3.10 Fire Hazard: A fuel complex, defined by kind, arrangement, volume, condition, and location that determine the ease of ignition and/or resistance to fire control.

3.3.12 Fire Resistant Construction: Construction designed to offer reasonable protection against fire.

3.3.13 Fuel Modification: Any manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition or the resistance to fire control.

3.3.14 Fuels: All combustible materials within the wildland urban interface or intermix, including but not limited to vegetation and structures.

3.3.15 Ground Fuels: All combustible materials such as grass, duff, loose surface litter, tree or shrub roots, rotting wood. Leaves, peat or sawdust that typically support combustion.

3.3.17 Mitigation: Action that moderates the severity of a fire hazard or risk.

3.3.18 Noncombustible: Any material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite and burn nor will add appreciable heat to an ambient fire.

3.3.20 Risk: The chance of a fire starting from any cause.

3.3.21 Road: Any access way, not including a driveway that gives access to more than one parcel and is primarily intended for vehicular access.

3.3.23 Structure: That which is built or constructed.

3.3.24 Turnaround: A portion of a roadway, unobstructed by parking, that allows for a safe reversal of direction for emergency equipment.

3.3.26 Water Supply: A source of water for firefighting activities.

3.3.27 Wildland Fire: An unplanned and uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, at times involving structures.

3.3.28 Wildland Urban Interface: An area where improved property and wildland fuels meet at a well-defined boundary.

3.3.29 Wildland Urban Intermix: An area where improved property and wildland fuels meet with no clearly defined boundary.

Pertinent Standards:

5.1.2 Roads shall be designed and constructed to allow evacuation simultaneously with emergency response operations.

5.1.5 Roads shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to accommodate the load and turning radius of the largest apparatus typically used to respond to that location.

5.1.7 Dead end roads in excess of 91.4 m (300 feet) in length shall be provided with turnouts and turnarounds as approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

5.3.1 Any bridge on a road or required driveway shall be designed to accommodate the load of the largest apparatus typically used to respond to that location.

5.3.2 The load limit shall be clearly posted at the approaches to the bridge.

5.6.1 Roads, fire service access, dwellings, and commercial structures shall be identified by a consistent identification system that provides for sequenced or patterned numbering and non-duplicated naming within each jurisdiction.

5.6.1.2 All letters, numbers and symbols shall be a minimum of 102 mm (4 in.) in height, with a 12.7 mm (1/2 in.) stroke, and shall be reflectorized and contrasting with the background color of the sign.

5.6.1.4 Street and road name signs and supporting structures shall be of noncombustible materials.

8.2.1 The requirements for roof covering assemblies shall be as follows:

- 1) Only roof covering assemblies rated class A, B, or C shall be used.
- 2) The specific class shall be consistent with the wildland fire risk and hazard severity assessment as determined by the AHJ.

8.2.2 Vents shall be screened with a corrosion-resistant, noncombustible wire mesh with the mesh opening not to exceed nominal 6.3 mm (1/4 in.) in size.

8.2.3 Eaves shall be boxed in with 15.8 mm (5/8 in.) nominal sheathing or noncombustible materials.

8.7.2 Clearance: Vegetation shall not be allowed within 3.038 m (10 ft.) of a chimney outlet.

10.1.1 The AHJ shall be responsible for the adoption and maintenance of a multi-agency operational plan for the protection of life and property during wildland fires.

10.1.2 The primary goal of the plan shall be to protect people in the fire area, including emergency personnel responding to the incident, from injury or loss of life.

10.1.3 A secondary objective shall be to minimize or eliminate property loss from wildland fire.

10.2.6.2 Mutual assistance agreements shall be reviewed annually.

NFPA 1143 Standard for Wildland Fire Management 2003 Edition

Definitions:

3.3.23 Prevention: Activities, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact and reduction of fuel hazards, directed at reducing the incidence of fire.

3.3.25 Rural: Any area wherein residences and other developments are scattered and intermingled with forest, range, or farmlands and native vegetation or cultivated crops.

3.3.28 Values at Risk: Public and private values that the wildland fire protection system is created and funded to protect.

Pertinent Standards:

4.5.1.1 Based on the values, risk assessment, and hazard assessment, the AHJ shall develop a strategic plan identifying the required mitigation activities, responsible party, priorities, and implantation schedule.

4.5.3.1 The AHJ shall identify activities necessary to mitigate fire behavior characteristics through fuel modification.

5.1.1 The AHJ shall develop a written preparedness plan(s) for wildland fire control consistent with firefighter and public safety.

6.4.1.1 Entities involved in fire suppression: The AHJ shall prepare a written coordination and cooperative agreement plan that includes entities affected by or involved in wildland fire protection and related cooperative procedures.

NFPA 1141 Standard for Fire Protection in Planned Building Groups 2003 Edition

Definitions:

3.3.13 Fire Department: The government or other organization that is responsible for providing fire protection services to an area.

3.3.18 Fire Protection: All measures taken to reduce the burden of fire on quality of life. Fire protection includes measures such as fire prevention, fire suppression, built-in fire protection systems, and planning and building codes.

3.3.20 Fire Resistant: Construction designed to offer reasonable protection against fire.

3.3.24 Jurisdiction: Any governmental unit or political division or subdivision including, but not limited to, township, village, borough, parish, city, county, state, commonwealth, province, freehold, district, or territory over which the governmental unit exercises power and authority.

Pertinent Mitigation Standards:

4.1 Plans: As a minimum, the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) shall require anyone proposing to develop a planned building group to submit preliminary, working and as-built plans.

4.1.1 All Preliminary Plans: When submitted, shall contain, as a minimum, a site plan showing proposed water supply, roadway access, fire department access, and other items pertinent to the specific project.

4.1.2 Working Plans: Working plans, drawn to scale and signed by a licensed architect or engineer, shall be accurate and shall illustrate the final design of items required by this standard.

4.1.3 As-Built Plans: Drawings showing items listed in 4.1.1, building floor plans, and fire protection systems, as-built, shall be submitted to the fire department upon completion of the project.

5.1.2 Access to the property of the planned building group shall be provided by a minimum of two distinctly separate routes, each located as remotely from the other as possible.

5.2.1 Roadways shall be constructed of a hard, all-weather surface designed to support the heaviest piece of fire apparatus likely to be operated on the roadway.

5.2.2 Every dead-end roadway more than 91.5 m (300 feet) in length shall be provided at the closed end with a turnaround having not less than 36.5 (120 feet) outside diameter of traveled way.